Cutler & Jenkins,

Spring Pistol.

No. 32,619. Patented June 25, 1861.

Fig. 1.

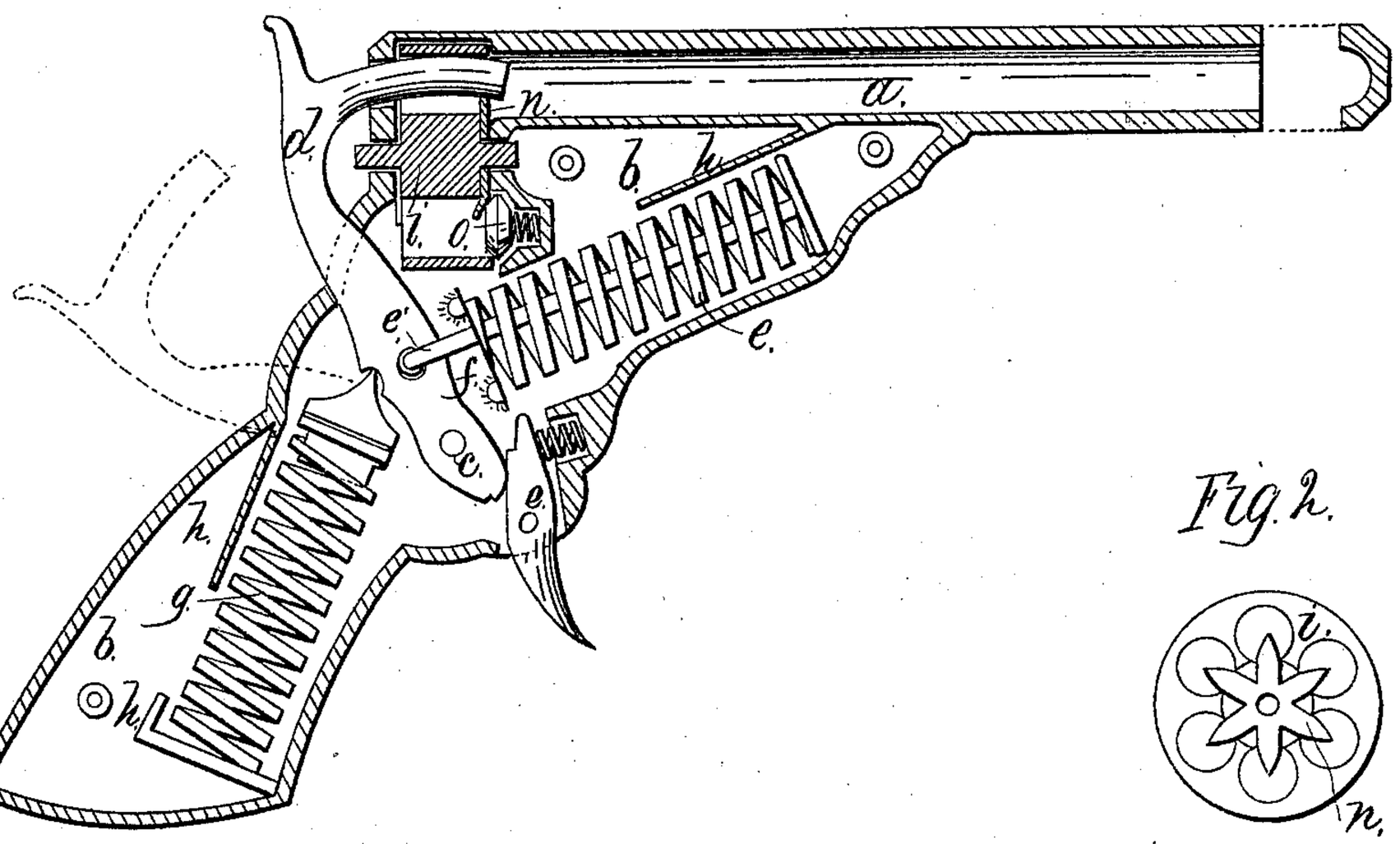

Fig. 2.

Inventors;
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABNER CUTLER AND N. JENKINS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN TOY PISTOLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **32,619**, dated June 25, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ABNER CUTLER and NICHOLAS JENKINS, of New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy-Pistols; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being made to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, which is fully described herein, and in which similar letters indicate similar parts throughout the figures.

Our improvement consists, first, in so constructing a toy pistol that a bullet shall be projected by a blow of the hammer directly upon said bullet; secondly, in the manner of forming the barrel and the stock, whereby cheapness of construction is attained; and, thirdly, in the manner of retaining the bullet in the bottom of the barrel until discharged.

The external appearance of our pistol may be made almost identical with that of some of the revolving cylinder fire-arms which have the chambers bored quite through, and in which fixed ammunition is used. We construct it by casting of iron or other metal one-half of the barrel and of the stock in one piece. This may have solid with it the pins for the hammer and the trigger, and the bearings for the working parts generally. When those are in place a similar casting, but without such pins or bearings, and forming the other half of the barrel and the stock, is placed upon the first and affixed by screws passing through at appropriate points. Figure I represents such a casting, the barrel being at *a*, the stock at *b*, and at *c* are pins cast solid with the stock for the hammer and trigger to play upon. The hammer *d* is made long on the head in order that it may enter the barrel, as shown, far enough to follow the bullet a short distance.

In order to get the requisite amount of power with but little cost, two springs of coiled wire are employed, one at *e*, which is attached to the hammer by a wire, *e'*, passing through the coil and compressing it when the hammer is drawn back against the stop *f*, which is cast solid with the stock. The other spring, *g*, is situated in the handle of the stock, and is compressed by the direct action of the hammer against it, as clearly shown in the drawings. Suitable guides, as *h*, are also cast solid with the stock, which serve to retain the springs in place. The cylinder *i* is cast in one piece and is of the form generally as used in the class of fire-arms above referred to; but as the bullet must necessarily fit loosely some device is required to retain it in the chamber. A spring which can be removed by the bullet as it passes in either direction is employed. One which sufficiently answers the purpose is made by cutting a thin piece of india-rubber into the form shown in Fig. II at *n*, and placing this in a suitable recess left for it on the forward end of the cylinder and around the bearing. Its points thus extend far enough across the ends of the chambers to prevent the bullet from rolling out. In casting each of the halves a semi-cylindrical groove is made throughout the length of *a*, forming the bore, and similar depressions are left in the upper edge of the casting at proper points in the shield-plate to form a bearing for the journal of the cylinder and an entrance for the head of the hammer, as well as for the hammer and the trigger to work through. The cylinder is to be rotated by hand, and in order that it may be stopped, so as to bring a chamber to coincide with the barrel, any spring-catch may be employed, which will enter a notch upon the cylinder and ride out again, in a manner well known. Such a spring is seen at *o*, having a cone-shaped head which partly enters the lower chamber when the upper one is in range with the barrel.

The pistol may be charged either by dropping a bullet of proper size into the barrel, using a rammer to carry it beyond the spring *n*, the pistol being cocked, or it may be charged at a depression left in the outside of the stock in the line of one of the chambers, as usual in some fire-arms.

A toy pistol is thus made which will project a bullet with sufficient force, and which has the style and appearance of a fire-arm, while, as all of the parts except the springs can be cast ready to go together without any "fitting," it can be made for a price which will not be forbidding.

We claim—

1. So constructing a toy pistol that the projectile will be thrown by a direct blow of the hammer, substantially as described.

2. Casting the body—*i. e.*, the barrel and

the stock—in two similar parts, each representing exteriorly one-half of the body, and each having interiorly a groove, which, when the two parts are brought together, forms the bore, and having also appropriate receptacles for the mechanism, as set forth herein.

3. The spring-piece *n* or its equivalent, for retaining the bullet, substantially as described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

ABNER CUTLER.
NICHOLAS JENKINS.

Witnesses:
I. H. MAYNARD,
J. R. PECKHAM.